

APPLICATION FOR
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SPECIFICATION

PATENT DRAWINGS

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Title of the Invention: BROADCASTING COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

BROADCASTING COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a system of performing broadcasting communications using packet communications, and more specifically to an information processing device with the load on the transmission side reduced.

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Description of the Related Art

Conventionally, broadcasting communications for transmitting data from a transmitter to a plurality of receivers have been widely used. A TV broadcast is an example of broadcasting communications using an electronic wave.

15 Recently, there is an increasing demand for broadcasting communications using packet communications which are basically one to one communications of a transmitter 101 and a receiver 103. The transmission of an image and voice using a streaming operation through Internet is an example of the communications.

20 The technology of performing the broadcasting communications through a packet communications

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network such as Internet can be a system using a multicast and a unicast.

FIG. 2 shows the broadcasting communications through a multicast. In the multicast 5 communications, a transmitter 201 transmits a packet having a predetermined multicast address, and a network 202 transmits the packet by copying and transmitting the packet according to a predetermined path information, thereby 10 distributing data to a plurality of receivers (203, 204). A receiver can receive a packet by entering a receiver group of multicast addresses of a network 2302.

FIG. 3 shows the broadcasting communications 15 using a unicast. Since the unicast communications are one to one packet communications, a transmitter 301 can realize the broadcasting communications by transmitting the same data to all receivers (303, 304).

The systems using the above mentioned 20 multicast and unicast have respective merits and demerits. FIG. 4 collectively shows the comparison between a multicast and a unicast in the broadcasting communications. Relating to the load 25 on the transmitter side, the transmitter transmits

a packet only once to a multicast address in the multicast system while a packet is transmitted to each receiver in the unicast system. Therefore, the load on the transmitter side increases proportional to the number of receivers. However, the three items, that is, address management, network control, and control on the receiver side, become complicated in the multicast system while they are still simple in the unicast system because they are the same as one to one packet communications.

Because of the above mentioned merits and demerits of these systems, both systems are practically used as necessary. Which is to be selected depends on the target, but the multicast system requires an address and routing management while the unicast system is used more widely because it requires no special management. The image/voice broadcast frequently referred to as Webcast in Internet uses a unicast system.

To realize the broadcasting communications through packet communications, the following processes 1) through 3) are basically required. 1) receiving a transmission request from a receiver (receiver management), 2) preparing transmission data (preparing data), 3) transmitting data

according to communications procedure such that a different communications condition can be satisfied for each receiver (transmitting process).

In the conventional system, all these processes 1) through 3) are performed by a transmission server 501 which is an information processing device on the transmitter side through processor control (FIG. 5). Especially, in the broadcasting communications through a unicast, data corresponding to the number of receivers is to be transmitted, thereby increasing the load of each process by a processor 502.

Furthermore, relating to 2) preparing data, the data portion occupying the majority of a packet is the same regardless of a receiver in the broadcasting communications. However, since a packet header, etc. is different, all packet data has to be transferred to each receiver. Therefore, a different packet is generated in memory 503 of a transmission server 501 for each receiver, and is transferred to NICs (corresponding to a network interface card, and a network adapter) 505 and 506 connected to an I/O bus 504. As a result, there is the problem that the load of the I/O bus 504 increases.

Furthermore, relating to 3) transmitting process, since the transmitting process is a real time process, the real time process cannot be guaranteed when the number of simultaneously connected receivers increases, thereby failing in obtaining predetermined transmission quality. That is, to adjust the transmission quality, at least the following a) through c) are typical examples of parameters, to be changed for each receiver.

Accordingly, it is difficult to individually control the receivers when the number of simultaneously connected receivers increases.

a) A parameter to be amended according to the network address of a receiver and the communications procedure:

A parameter such as a network address of a receiver, an available protocol, etc. to be transmitted to a receiver.

b) A data length to be transferred in one packet:

An MTU (maximum transfer unit) determines the length of one packet. Since the length of a packet which can be efficiently transferred depends on the network to which a receiver is connected, the transmission quality can be improved by

transmitting a packet of the optimum data length.

c) Smoothing the speed (rate) of transmitting a packet:

It is desired that packets can be transmitted at the same transfer speed if possible. However, the rate of the network on the transmission server side is normally high while the rate of the network on the receiver side is low in most cases. Therefore, if the transmission server intermittently transmits data, the receiver may not be able to receive the data transmitted collectively and intermittently. The discard of data due to the congestion can occur in a network from a transmission server to a receiver. Therefore, smoothly transmitting data from the transmission server can improve the transmission quality.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention aims at solving the problems with the conventional transmission server by a transmission server, which is an information processing device of a transmitter, not only increasing the number of receivers who can simultaneously receive a service, but also preventing the transmission quality from being

reduced. To be more practical, the processor load of a transmission server and the I/O path load are to be reduced so that the transmission quality can be adjusted at a request of a receiver.

5 To solve the above mentioned problems, the present invention provides a transmission unit corresponding to the network adapter connected to the I/O bus of a transmission server, and transmission server generates and transmits a packet corresponding to each receiver according to the information about a receiver and the transmission data provided from the processor of the transmission server through the connection unit to the I/O bus.

10 According to an aspect of the present invention, the transmission unit includes: a transmission schedule unit for controlling a transmission schedule including a packet transmission order and packet timing; a receiver information management unit for managing the information about the receiver; a buffer unit for storing and managing the transmission data; and a packet unit for generating and transmitting a packet to a specified receiver according to the transmission schedule.

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With the above mentioned configuration, the processor of the transmission server performs receiver management, transfers the data once to be transmitted to the transmission unit connected to the I/O bus, and can reduce the processor load of the transmission server and the I/O bus load. Furthermore, the transmission quality can be adjusted at a request of a receiver to generate and transmit a packet for each receiver.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 shows the broadcasting communications;

FIG. 2 shows the broadcasting communications through a multicast;

15 FIG. 3 shows the broadcasting communications through a unicast;

FIG. 4 shows the comparison between a multicast and a unicast in the broadcasting communications;

20 FIG. 5 shows the configuration of the transmission server in the conventional system;

FIG. 6 shows the configuration indicating the principle of the present invention;

25 FIG. 7 shows the flow of the process of the transmission server shown in FIG. 6;

AUXILIARY DRAWINGS

FIG. 8 shows the application (1) of the configuration indicating the principle of the present invention;

5 FIG. 9 shows the flow of the process of the transmission server shown in FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 shows the application (2) of the configuration indicating the principle of the present invention;

10 FIG. 11 shows the flow of the process of the transmission server shown in FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 shows the application (3) of the configuration indicating the principle of the present invention;

15 FIG. 13 shows an embodiment of the transmission unit;

FIG. 14 shows the detailed transmission schedule unit;

20 FIG. 15 shows an example of the configuration of the memory module unit of the transmission schedule unit;

FIG. 16 shows an example of adjusting the transmission schedule unit;

FIG. 17 shows an example of the configuration of a receiver information management table;

25 FIG. 18 shows a packet header of an RTP/IPv4;

FIG. 19 shows an example of the configuration of the buffer unit;

FIG. 20 shows the management of transmission data;

5 FIG. 21 shows a method of obtaining a checksum;

FIG. 22 shows the detailed explanation of the packet unit;

10 FIG. 23 shows the flow of the process of generating a packet;

FIG. 24 shows the operation of the transmission unit;

FIG. 25 shows the process performed on a received packet; and

15 FIG. 26 shows an application of the transmission unit according to the present invention.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

20 The embodiments of the present invention are described below by referring to the attached drawings.

The system of reducing the load of the information processing device on the transmission side in the broadcasting communications through a

unicast is referred to in the following explanation of the embodiments of the present invention. It is also applicable to the broadcasting communications through a multicast, and is especially effective
5 for a high-speed data broadcast.

FIG. 6 shows the configuration indicating the principle of the present invention. A transmission server 601 which is an information processing device for realizing the present invention comprises a processor 602, buffer memory 603, an I/O bus 604, and a transmission unit 605. The transmission unit 605 comprises a transmitting process unit 606 for controlling the generation and transmission of a packet, buffer memory 607 for holding transmission data provided by the processor 602, and an NIC 608 for connection to a network.
10 The processor 602 manages receivers, and transfers the data stored in the buffer memory 603 to be transmitted to the transmission unit 605 connected to the I/O bus 604 through, for example, a connection unit such as a PCI, etc. The transferred data is held in the buffer memory 607 of the transmission unit 605. The transmitting process unit 606 generates a packet for each receiver
15 according to receiver information, and transmits it
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to a network through the NIC 608.

FIG. 7 shows the flow of the process of the transmission server 601 shown in FIG. 6. The process of the transmission server 601 according to the present invention is performed mainly by the transmitting process unit 606, not by the processor 602. First, the processor 602 issues an instruction to transmit data (S701). Then, the receiver management information (S702) and transmission data (S703) are transferred to the transmission unit 605. Furthermore, the transmission unit 605 determines transmission data has been transmitted to all receivers (S704), and the process terminates if YES. If NO, a transmission schedule is generated and managed (S705), a packet header is generated, a packet is generated from a packet header and the transmission data fetched in S703, and a preparation is made for transmitting the packet (S706). Then, the packet is transmitted (S707) and control is returned to S704.

In the transmission server 601 shown in FIG. 6, the number of receivers who can be simultaneously provided with a service is limited depending on the capability of the transmission unit 605, but the performance can be improved by connecting a

plurality of transmission units 605 to the I/O bus. FIG. 8 shows a transmission server 601-1 provided with a plurality of transmission units 605-1 through 605-n. FIG. 8 shows the same configuration as FIG. 6 except the plurality of transmission units 605-1 through 605-n.

FIG. 9 shows the flow of the process of the transmission server 601-1 shown in FIG. 8. First, the processor 602 issues an instruction to transmit data (S901). Then, the receiver management information (S902) and the transmission data (S903) are transferred to the transmission units 605-1 through 605-n. Since each of the transmission units 605-1 through 605-n performs the same process, the process S908 of the transmission unit 605-1 is described below. First, it is determined (S904) whether or not transmission data has been transmitted to all receivers, and the process terminates if YES. If NO, the transmission schedule is generated and managed (S905), a packet header is generate, a packet is generated from the packet head and the transmission data fetched in S903, and a preparation is made for transmitting the packet (S906). Then, the packet is transmitted (S907) and control is returned to S904.

The transmission server 601 shown in FIG. 6 can be further designed such that the transmission unit 605 can be replaced with an input transmission unit 1001 provided with a transmission data input device 1002 for obtaining the transmission data. In 5 a transmission sever 601-2 shown in FIG. 10, the processor 602 only manages receivers, and the receiver management information is the only data transferred through the I/O bus 604. The 10 transmission data is obtained by the transmission data input device 1002 such as a camera, etc., and is held in the buffer memory 607. Then, the transmitting process unit 606 generates a packet 15 for each receiver according to the receiver information, and transmits the generated packet to a network through the NIC 608.

FIG. 11 shows the flow of the process of the transmission sever 601-2 shown in FIG. 10. First, the processor 602 issues an instruction to transmit 20 data (S1101). Then, the receiver management information (S1102) is transferred to the input transmission unit 1001. Furthermore, the input transmission unit 1001 determines whether or not transmission data has been transmitted to all 25 receivers (S1103), and the process terminates if

YES. If NO, the transmission schedule is generated and managed (S1104), a packet header is generated, a packet is generated from the packet header and the transmission data (S1106) fetched by the 5 external input device (S1105), and a preparation is made for transmitting the packet (S1107). Then, the packet is transmitted (S1108), and control is returned to S1103.

The input transmission unit 1001 of the 10 transmission sever 601-2 shown in FIG. 10 can collectively input and transmit transmission data, but the number of receivers who can be simultaneously processed is limited by the capability of the input transmission unit 1001. 15 Then, at least one input transmission unit 1202 and a plurality of transmission units or input transmission units 1201 are provided, and transmission data is transferred from one input transmission unit 1202 to another transmission unit 20 or input transmission unit 1201 through an I/O bus, thereby improving the performance of the transmission server (FIG. 12). In this case, the processor 602 controls, as a part of the process of the receiver management, from where to where the 25 transmission data is to be transferred.

Described below in detail is an embodiment of the present invention.

Transmission data can be the data stored in a disk or a file system, and can be fetched from an input device such as a camera, etc. Since the information processing device to which the present invention is applied can obtain transmission data in any method using the existing technology. The detailed explanation of the technology is omitted here.

In the following embodiment, the RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) RFC1889 used as a communications protocol in Internet is used, but the present invention is not applied exclusively to the RTP.

The transmission server according to the present invention is an information processing device provided with an I/O bus such as a processor, buffer memory, a PCI bus, etc. The transmission unit 605 shown in FIG. 6, etc. is connected to the I/O bus 604 through the connection unit such as a PCI, etc.

The transmission unit 605 is mounted on the I/O bus 604, and requires a processor much more specifically capable of performing a transmitting

process than a processor of a server for physically limiting the cost, installation area, etc. However, since the transmission unit 605 is limited in process contents, a high-speed process can be realized by providing an exclusive mechanism depending on the process contents.

The transmission unit 605 holds the receiver information specified by the processor of the transmission server, buffers transmission data, and transmits a packet according to the specified communications condition. There are several methods to realize this mainly based on the following mechanism.

FIG. 13 shows the detailed configuration of the transmission unit 605. The transmission unit 605 comprises a control unit 1301, a transmission schedule unit 1302, a receiver information table unit 1303, a buffer unit 1304, and a packet unit 1305. A receiver management information 1307 is provided from the processor 602 of the transmission server 601 to the control unit 1301. A transmission data 1308 is provided for the buffer unit 1304. The transmission schedule unit 1302 manages the transmission schedule, and the receiver information table unit 1303 manages the information about each

receiver. The packet unit 1305 generates a packet 1306 based on the transmission data of the buffer unit 1304 and the information about the receiver, and transmits the packet. Each unit is described
5 below.

The control unit 1301 communicates information with the processor 602 of the transmission server 601, controls the entire system including the inside of the transmission unit 605, the network, etc. As shown in FIG. 13, the control unit 1301 provides the receiver management information and the transmission schedule for the transmission schedule unit 1302. It also generates a transmission schedule according to the receiver management information 1307 provided by the processor 602 of the transmission server 601. The control unit 1301 can be configured by a less expensive controlling microprocessor and software.
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The transmission schedule unit 1302 manages the information prescribing the order and timing of transmitting transmission data to a receiver. The buffer unit 1304 transmits each packet according to the information (the buffer unit 1304 is described below in detail). The transmission schedule can be provided as a part of the receiver management
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information 1307, or can be independently generated by the control unit 1301.

FIG. 14 shows the detailed configuration of the transmission schedule unit 1302. The 5 transmission schedule unit 1302 comprises storage units such as a destination storage unit 1401, a receiver information address storage unit 1402, a transmission data address storage unit 1403, a transmission data length storage unit 1404, a 10 transmission time information storage unit 1405, etc. (1406 and 1407 denote portions for storing other information), a schedule unit 1408, and a memory module unit 1409.

FIG. 15 shows an example of the configuration 15 of the memory module unit 1409. The information to be transmitted to each receiver is stored as transmission 1 (1501), transmission 2 (1502), ... A receiver information address 1503 is a receiver information address and identifier of the receiver information table unit 1303. A transmission data address 1504 stores data to be transferred in the transmission data stored in the buffer unit 1304. A transmission data length 1505 is a data length to be transmitted in the current process. A 20 transmission time 1506 is time information to be 25

transmitted in the current process. For example, if
the time transmitted in the previous process and
the time to be transmitted in the next process are
stored, the time information can be transmitted at
5 predetermined time intervals. The information
stored in the memory module unit 1409 is provided
in a predetermined order and timing for the packet
unit 1305.

FIG. 16 shows an example of adjusting a
10 transmission schedule. FIG. 16 shows only important
units of the memory module unit 1409, that is, a
table containing a destination, a time parameter,
and a data length. The time parameter indicates a
packet transmission time interval as the
15 information about the time of previous transmission
and the time of subsequent transmission.

The transmission schedule unit 1302 adjusts
the transmission schedule when it receives an
instruction to change the destination from the
20 processor 602 or the control unit 1301. For example,
as shown in FIG. 16, when an instruction to insert
a destination D is issued, the information about
the receiver corresponding to the destination D is
stored in a destination storage unit 901, a
25 receiver information address storage unit 902, the

transmission data address storage unit 1403, the transmission data length storage unit 1404, and the transmission time information storage unit 1405. The schedule unit 1408 obtains the place where the destination D is inserted according to the receiver information table unit 1303 or the receiver information management table, and updates the memory module unit 1409. In FIG. 16, the destination D is inserted between the destinations A and B. Similarly, a destination can be deleted. In FIG. 16, when an instruction to delete the destination B, the information about the receiver at the destination B is stored in the destination storage unit 1401, the receiver information address storage unit 1402, the transmission data address storage unit 1403, the transmission data length storage unit 1404, and the transmission time information storage unit 1405, and the schedule unit 1408 deletes the portion relating to the destination B in the memory module unit 1409.

Described below is the receiver information table unit 1303. The receiver information table unit 1303 stores and manages information about each receiver in the receiver information table, and the packet unit 1305 generates a packet according to

the information, and transmits it to a network

FIG. 17 shows an example of the configuration of the receiver information management table. Receiver information 1 (1704) and receiver information 2 (1705) about each receiver (a receiver 1 (1702), a receiver 2 (1703), etc.) store the network address of a receiver, the protocol being used, network control information, etc. The packet header pattern 1707 stores information to be defined as fixed information after being converted into a packet format when the receiver information is first set. Thus, when the packet unit 1305 generates a packet according to the receiver information, the information converted into the packet format can be used. Therefore, the process can be efficiently performed. The change information list 1706 shows a list of a packet length, a checksum for error detection, a sequence number, a time stamp value, etc. defined depending on the protocol to be changed for each packet. When the RTP RFC 1889 is used, the information required as a packet header is an IP header, a UDP header, an RTP header (RTP/IPv4). In the information, the information variable for each packet of a receiver is shown as the shadowed portions shown in FIG. 18.

Other portions are fixed information. The fixed information portion is stored in the receiver information management table as a packet formed by a header and data. Each time the information about a changed portion is computed and updated by the packet unit 1305 based on the change information list 1706.

Described below is the buffer unit 1304. The buffer unit 1304 stores transmission data which is the raw data transferred from the processor 602 of the transmission server, or the raw data obtained by the transmission data input device 1002. The packet unit 1305 reads data from the buffer unit 1304, and generates a packet. Normally, the data transfer length depends on each receiver. However, according to the present invention, transmission data is divided into blocks such that the packet unit 1305 can easily generate packets of different data transfer length from the transmission data, and auxiliary information is provided.

FIG. 19 shows an example of the configuration of the buffer unit 1304. Transmission data is divided into and held as data blocks such as data 1 (1902), data 2 (1903), etc. A transmission data block length 1904 is a data length of the block. A

reference counter 1905 refers to the number of the block from the item scheduled to be transmitted by the transmission schedule unit 1302. If the reference number is not 0, the transmission is not completely performed on the data block. If it is 0, then the block can be overwritten. A block checksum 1906 is a result of computing a sum of complements of 1 in a 16-bit unit from the data of the block. For example, the IP checksum value of two data blocks can be obtained by the sum of complements of 1 from block checksum values. Therefore, the packet unit 1305 can obtain the checksum value without computing all data. A transmission data block 1907 stores data. Described below in detail are the management of transmission data in the buffer unit 1304 (FIG. 20), and the block checksum 1906 (FIG. 21).

FIG. 20 is a flowchart of the management of transmission data by the buffer unit 1304. First, when the processor 602 provides transmission data in S2001, the transmission data is divided. The reference counter 1905 is initialized in S2002. When the transmission schedule unit 1302 refers to the data block from the transmission schedule unit 1302 in S2003, the corresponding reference counter

1905 is increased by 1, and the reference counter
1905 is decreased by 1 when the corresponding data
block is completely transmitted in S2004. It is
determined in S2005 whether or not the reference
5 counter 1905 is 0. If it is not 0, control is
returned to S2003. If it is 0, then the data in the
data block is discarded for storage of new data.

FIG. 21 shows the method of the packet unit
1305 computing the checksum value of packets from
10 the block checksum. First, the transmission data is
divided in (1). Then, a checksum is computed for
each of the divided data blocks in (2). This is a
result of obtaining a sum of complements of 1 in a
16-bit unit. As shown in (3), the packet unit 1305
15 obtains a checksum value. (3)a shows the process of
transmitting blocks 1 and 2 in one packet. The
checksum α is obtained by computing a sum of
complements of 1 from the checksum of the blocks 1
and 2. (3)b shows the process of transmitting the
block 2 in one packet. The checksum β shows the
checksum of the block 3 as is. (3)c shows the
process of transmitting the blocks 4, 5, and 6 in
one packet. The checksum γ is obtained by computing
a sum of complements of 1 from the checksum of the
blocks 4, 5, and 6. (3)d shows the process of

transmitting the block 1 and a part of the block 2
5 (block 2-1) in one packet. The checksum ζ is obtained by first obtaining the checksum of the block 2-1, and then adding the result to the checksum of the block 1. Thus, when the packet unit 1305 obtains a checksum, it is computed for each packet from the already obtained checksum of each block, thereby efficiently performing a process. In
10 the above mentioned description, the checksum obtained by computing a sum of complements of 1. It is also possible to use other error detection code such as a CRC (cyclic code).

Described below is the packet unit 1305. The packet unit 1305 generates a packet based on the
15 transmission data stored in the buffer unit 1304 and the receiver information table unit 1303 according to the transmission schedule, and transmits it to a network. The process of the packet unit 1305 can be performed at a high speed
20 using an exclusive microprocessor and hardware.

FIG. 22 shows the detailed configuration of the packet unit 1305. The packet unit 1305 comprises a receiver information unit 2201, a transmission data unit 2202, a packet transmission schedule unit 2203, a packet generation unit 1704,
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a processor unit 1705, and a network interface unit 2206. The receiver information unit 2201 is connected to the receiver information table unit 1303, the transmission data unit 2202 is connected to the buffer unit 1304, and the packet transmission schedule unit 2203 is connected to the transmission schedule unit 1302. The receiver information unit 2201 and the transmission data unit 2202 are configured by buffer memory, and store data. When transmission data is provided for the packet transmission schedule unit 2203, a packet generation unit 2204 obtains the packet header of the receiver from the receiver information unit 2201, similarly obtains transmission data from the transmission data unit 2202, and combines them as a packet. At this time, since the packet header contains a fixed portion and a changed portion, it is determined in S2302 whether or not there is change information as shown in FIG. 23. If there is change information, the change information is processed into a packet header in S2303, and a packet is generated based on the packet header in S2304. The generated packet is transmitted to a network through the network interface unit 2206 (S2305).

As described above, each portion of the transmission unit 605 according to the present invention shown in FIG. 13 has been described by referring to FIGS. 14 through 23. FIG. 24 shows the interlocking process of each portion in the transmission unit 605. Assume that a packet is transmitted to a receiver corresponding to the transmission 1 of the memory module unit 1409 of the transmission schedule unit 1302 shown in FIG. 24 (2401). Identification information 2402 for obtaining the receiver information corresponding to the transmission 1 indicates A of the receiver information table unit 1303. Identification information 2403 indicates the address in the buffer unit 1304. If the packet transmission schedule unit 2203 of the packet unit 1305 is provided with the transmission schedule 'transmitting to the transmission 1', then the packet unit 1305 obtains the corresponding packet header from the receiver information table unit 1303 through the receiver information unit 2201 (2404), and similarly obtains the corresponding transmission data through the transmission data unit 2202 (2405). Then, the packet generation unit 2204 combines the packet header with the

transmission data, generates the packet 1306, and transmits it to a network. The computation for a changed portion of the packet header obtained from the receiver information table unit 1303 is
5 performed by the packet generation unit 2204.

Described below is the comparison between the present system and the conventional system. Assuming that the number of receivers is X , and K network adapters, that is, the transmission units
10 according to the present system, and the NICs in the conventional system, are used, the I/O bus load is K/X , and the number of receivers processed in each network adapter is X/K . The process of the processor of the transmission server only includes
15 the receiver management, the data preparation, and the primary transmission to each network adapter. According to the present system, the receiver management is proportional to the number X of receivers, the data preparation is made only once
20 per transmission data type, and the primary transmission of data is proportional to K . According to the conventional system, every process is proportional to X . Since the receiver management process is performed only when the transmission is
25 started and terminated, the load for a

predetermined period is much smaller than in the transmitting process. Therefore, it is assumed that the processor load in the present system is equal to or smaller than K/X. Thus, according to the
5 present system, the process load of the transmission server can be reduced, and the transmitting process performed in real time in most cases can be distributed to a plurality of network adapters. Therefore, the process load of each
10 network adapter can be reduced. Furthermore, the load of the I/O bus can be reduced.

The process of transmitting a packet has been described above. FIG. 25 shows a transmission unit 2501 having the function of processing a received
15 packet. The transmitting process unit 606, the transmission data input device 1002, the buffer memory 607, and the NIC 608 of the transmission unit 2501 have been described above. The received packet is transmitted from the NIC 608 to a receiving process unit 2502, and an identifying
20 unit 2503 determines whether or not the packet can be processed in the transmission unit 2501. If it cannot be processed, then it is transmitted to the server processor. If it can be processed, then it
25 is processed in the transmission unit 2501. Thus,

the transmission unit 605 can be extended such that the unit can process a received packet.

The processes performed by the transmission unit 605 are not limited to the processes described above. That is, the transmission unit 605 can execute various types of software as an intelligent NIC (network interface card) as shown in FIG. 26. In addition to a streaming process 2603 similar to the process of the transmission unit 605, a transmission unit 2602 of a transmission server 2601 includes a server function A 2604, a server function B 2605, and a server function C 2606 which correspond to the software executed in the transmission unit 2602. In FIG. 26, the hardware such as the processor, the I/O bus, etc. of the transmission server 2601 is included in other hardware 2607. Thus, the load, etc. of the processor of the transmission server 2601 can be reduced by the transmission unit 2602 executing the software other than the streaming process.

The embodiments of the present invention have been described above by referring to Internet, but the present invention is not limited to the application through Internet.

According to the present invention, as

described above in detail, the transmission server on the transmission side in the broadcasting communications can increase the number of receivers who can be simultaneously provided with services without lowering the transmission quality. To be more practical, the processor load and the I/O load of the transmission server can be reduced with the transmission quality appropriately adjusted for each receiver.